Five members of the crew were seriously injured when attempting to batten down one of the hatches, and the full list of 200 passengers were confined to their staterooms with seasickness during the fury of the storm.

The storm settled down about the vessel early in the evening of July 23. It came without warning and with severe fierceness, according to officers of the ship. (*San Francisco Examiner, August 11, 1920.*)

Argentina.—About the 14th of the month Buenos Ayres was visited by a snowstorm this being the second experienced within 300 years.[1]

Australia.—Floods in Australia have done much damage to wheatlands, and heavy rains, followed by destructive floods, have occurred in Western Queensland.[1]

[1] The Meteorological Magazine, Aug., 1920, 154-155, 160.

DETAILS OF THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH IN THE UNITED STATES.

CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES.

By R. HANSON WEIGHTMAN, Meteorologist.

Cyclones.—Alberta LOWS were the most frequent and there were few secondary developments. The table shows the number of LOWS by types.

LOWS.

	Alberta.	North Pacific.	South Pacific.	Northern Rocky Mt.	Colorado.	Texas.	East Gulf.	South Atlantic.	Central.	Total.
July, 1920	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	11.0
Average number, 1892-1912	4.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	8.6

Anticyclones.—The Alberta type was by far the greatest in number, as shown by the table which follows:

HIGHS.

	North Pacific.	South Pacific.	Alberta.	Plateau and Rocky Mountain region.	Hudson Bay.	Total.
July, 1920	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.0	1.0	9.0
Average number, 1892-1912	1.3	0.3	3.0	1.2	0.8	6.6

NOTE.—Since the inauguration of tables, giving the numbers of HIGHS and LOWS each month, in the January, 1920, number of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, it has been noted that the numbers of HIGHS and LOWS has exceeded in most cases the average for the period 1892-1912, and in a number of cases to a considerable extent. This seeming abnormality is, however, apparent rather than real, for in the greater part of the period for which the averages are computed, only the most important HIGHS and LOWS were plotted, whereas at the present time the policy is to track all HIGHS and LOWS that affected the weather to any considerable extent and this can be followed for 3 or more consecutive 12-hour periods on the weather map.

THE WEATHER ELEMENTS.

By P. C. DAY, Climatologist and Chief of Division.

[Weather Bureau, Washington, Sept. 1, 1920.]

PRESSURE AND WINDS.

The distribution of pressure over the United States and Canada during the month was according to the usual summer type, although the averages were above the normal for the month in all districts save over the eastern shores of the Great Lakes and along the St. Lawrence Valley where they were slightly below.

No storms of importance traversed extensive paths, but pressure was moderately low over eastern districts on the 3d and 4th, and a LOW that developed over the Plains region about the middle of the first decade had a fairly distinctive movement to the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Valley during the following few days. Also on the 18th pressure was moderately low in the Lake region and during the following two days, overspread the more eastern districts.

The areas of high pressure were much better defined than the LOWS and entered the United States from the Canadian territories to eastward of the Rocky Mountains, instead of from the far northwestern part of the United States, as is frequently the case during the summer months.

The general circulation of the atmosphere exhibited the usual sluggish conditions common to the mid-summer period, and winds of high velocity were infrequent, save in connection with local thunderstorms. High pressure over the southeastern States favored southerly winds over nearly all districts from the Plateau region eastward to the Atlantic coast, except along the Canadian border from the Great Lakes to the Pacific where they were frequently from northerly or westerly points. Along the immediate Pacific coast they were in the main from some westerly quarter.

TEMPERATURE.

Low pressure over the Central Valleys and to the westward during the first week of the month induced southerly winds and high temperatures over most districts, but particularly between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains where maximum temperatures frequently ranged from 90° to 100° or more. Some of the highest temperatures of the month were recorded during this period over the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. About the 8th, higher pressure advanced into the middle Plains and a change to somewhat lower temperatures occurred over most districts. As the high area moved eastward, there was a general but slow return to the summer type of low pressure over the interior districts with a corresponding rise in temperature to about the normal near the end of the second week.

By the middle of the month a change to higher pressure had again brought cooler weather into the Central Valleys, extending thence eastward during the few days immediately following. In the Northwest and far West the temperatures continued generally slightly above normal during most of the first half of the month, the highest readings occurring on the 7th and 8th over Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and portions of adjoining States.

During the early part of the third decade the development of low pressure over the districts between the